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## THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY APRIL 2, 1871.

NUMBER 51.

## TO THE PEOPLE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The latest sensation, Throughout the creation, For every one there can gain knowledge If attention they'll pay To the most approved way, Taught at A. T. Selover's new college.

Soon we shall have April, When all nature will smile, For she then spreads her bright, glossy leaves, So the young I recommend, To instruction attend;

For pure and sound knowledge ne'er grieves.

When the first day doth come, Though a fool's day to some, Do not let it fully pass over, But to college soon go, That you wisdom may know, As is taught by Professor Selover.

## HER ROOM.

This is her room: Her little white room, where she knelt to pray Every night, every morn, in her sweet baby way; If I close, for a moment, my eyes, I can see Her little hands folded in prayer at my knees, And hear her sweet voice as she lispeth her short prayer; But I know, well enough, that my baby's not there, Though I catch myself calling her name unaware.

Oh, my sweet little child!

Here is her bed: Her little white bed, with its pillows unpressed, Where her head used to lay when she sank into rest; With her yellow hair falling like sunshine across The soft downy pillow. Ah me! what a loss, When my baby, my baby with eyes like a star, Heard the call of the angels come echoing far; My baby, my darling, wherever you are; And mine evermore!

Here she was laid, Clad in white garments, and on her wee breast Was a red clover blossom; she loved them [best.] I kissed her and called her: I wept by her side, And I wandered in darkness when my baby died. For it seemed that the sunshine was buried with her, In the grave that they made for her under the fir, That keeps watch and guard, as its long branches [do stir,] O'er my sweet baby's grave.

## "OUR STORY TELLER."

## IN A STREET CAR.

It was curious how often after this, Jim found it necessary to visit Boston. There was always some "business for the firm," which made it absolutely incumbent upon him to see Saxon & Co. And when he was there he fell into the habit of sauntering down Tremont Street about shopping hours. And from there to Washington Street, and into Williams and Everett's, or Child's and Jenck's. And not only there, but into trimming stores, into jewellers' shops, into fancy-goods stalls, into cars and omnibuses, and every where where he caught the glimpse of a little figure with dark, crimped hair tucked under a morsel of lace and ribbon which ladies call a bonnet. He passed the winter in this hunt. It was worse than the search for scrip that lucky and unlucky day when he first met her, or, as Tom Saxon jeeringly said, it was like that ancient search for a needle in a hay-mow. Such a reputation as he got, too, for the most impudent starrer decorous Boston ever saw!

"I think that New York friend of yours is horrid, Tom," said not less than six girls that winter to Tom Saxon.

"Horrid how?" asked Tom.

"Why he follows you about and stares so!"

Tom looked at them. Every one had dark hair, and every one had a crimped lock. "He came into the car where I was one day," said one of these girls, "and just took an inventory of my features; and then, after fidgeting about two or three minutes, he dashed out."

Tom gave such a laugh at this that the fair speaker looked at him in wonderment, and privately told an intimate friend of hers afterward that she had reason to think that Mr. Mallory was having a bad influence upon Tom Saxon, for she had seen him "when—well—when he seemed very unlike himself, to say the least."

If Tom could have heard this I think he would have laughed still more. As it was, his laugh was all at Jim Mallory; and Jim himself, though quite in earnest in his Quixotic search, saw the joke as readily as Tom, and, with ineffable bonhomie, enjoyed his own absurdity.

As I say, he passed the winter in this hunt, and by spring the excitement seemed to have subsided, or, at least, to be externally overlaid by other things. Tom Saxon thought it had died out entirely until one day, as he was strolling across the Common, listening to some

business suggestions of Mallory, he saw Jim give a sudden start as a little dark lady passed, with her hair *crêpe* and a gay voice, chatting volubly to her companion.

"Jim, I thought you had dropped that string."

Jim laughed, and sang, in a low baritone, "Her bright smile haunts me still."

And that was the last that Tom heard of the subject—well, we will not anticipate.

Winter passed, and spring had come; and with the spring, as every body knows, premonitions of cholera. All the Mallory family, mother and sisters, were in a state of worry and fuss from the first about this expected scourge. They had twenty plans in twenty days as to where they would go, and what they would go, and what they would do. Cape May, and Long Branch, and Newport went by the board, because somebody had told Mrs. Mallory that the sea-coast would be unsafe. Then came all the mountain resorts. This was too far, that was too near, another too full, etc., etc., until a queer little place, perched up among the Catskill Mountains, was decided on.

"And it will be so nice for you, James dear, for you can get your mails twice a day," said Mrs. Mallory.

But "James dear" made no reply to this. He had other plans.

"I'm not going to sacrifice city comfort another summer for one of those musqui-to haunts," he said to his partner. "And as for cholera—bah!"

And so it came about that, for the first time in six summers, Jim took up his headquarters in the deserted house at home, and found it, as he declared, the coolest and most comfortable summer resort he had known for a long time. I don't mean to say that he took no excursions away from the brick and mortar and marble. There was scarcely a week but found him for a day or so at one or another of the pleasant spots about New York, which was easily accessible to him by night trains or steamers. In the meantime his mother and three sisters wrote him frantic letters from the Kauterskill. They offered him every inducement they could think of—plenty of room, pure air, a nice table, and "such pleasant society."

"The Caledons—most delightful people—are here," wrote Kate Mallory; "two charming daughters and a son. They live on our street at home, too; isn't it funny we came way up here to find each other out?" And here followed an urgent entreaty to brother James to come up by Saturday night without fail and get acquainted with these delightful people. But brother James had made a partial engagement to go home with Mr. Wing, his partner, on Saturday night, and he didn't "see that he could get away from it," he wrote back to Kate.

Before Saturday night, however, Jim Mallory found it the easiest thing in the world to get away from his partial engagement with Mr. Wing. It was Tuesday when he wrote to Kate. On Wednesday morning, as he was walking down the street on the shady side, he suddenly heard a strange, shrill voice call out: "Molly! Molly! Molly!" He laughed a little at the remembrance this called up, and turned to look in the direction of the voice. There wasn't a soul to be seen within speaking distance. But still that voice went on: "Molly! Molly! Molly!" ending with a curious chuckle of laughter. He turned more quickly this time, and there, just above his head discovered a grey parrot swinging in its great gilded cage. He laughed again, and the parrot took it up with his mocking chuckle, and with it, seemed to Jim, actually a knowing wink at him, repeated once more: "Molly! Molly! Molly!"

Jim Mallory shrugged his shoulders, then thought of the little dark-eyed angel of his search, and was half a mind to lift his hat to her name, even when thus shrilly cried, when all at once something appeared at that window by which the parrot swung, which rooted his feet to the pavement. This "something" was a little dark, dark head, crimped and curled, and decorated with brilliant little bows, that flattered in the morning breeze like the pennons of his hope. He had spent a whole winter hunting for her. He had haunted Boston streets, and Boston cars, and Boston shops, day in and day out, without result; and here at last he found her—here in New York, in the very heart of midsummer!

And there she stood, talking and chat-

tering to her bird, looking more like a little angel than ever; and there below, looking up at her, stood Jim Mallory in a dazed and hopeless condition. It wasn't possible for any young woman to remain long unconscious of such a gaze as this—some attraction, magnetism, or whatever it may be, makes them "aware" at length. And so presently the owner of the frizzled hair and the fluttering bows ceased talking to her bird, and, with a little start, became conscious of the observation of Jim Mallory. And once observed by those bright eyes, no young man could have had the hardihood to have remained at his post.

But I must say Jim Mallory left his position gallantly—some might have said audaciously—but there is no audacity but of impertinence, and of this there was not a particle in Jim. Instead only the most reverent chivalry; and chivalry makes itself felt under any cloak. So now when James Mallory met those bright eyes, and turned away with his hat lifted to them, I say he did gallantly, and the young lady who was the object of this gallantry was intuitive enough to think so to.

You may be sure that as he went he was not so dazed but that he sent a keen glance toward the door which shut in his little dark-eyed lady. But there was only the number 2767—no betraying door-plate gave him further clew.

This was enough, however for the present. More than enough you would have said if you had watched him that morning. Wing, who was the sedate father of a family, catching the look in his eyes, asked him, with grim humor, if he had lately come into the possession of his Spanish estates.

Mallory laughed his genial, jovial laugh and confessed that he had had direct news of them.

Fate, which had been so elusive with him for the last six months, now seemed to smile invitingly, for that very night as he paced slowly up the street, humming to himself "Her bright smile haunts me still," there from the doorway beamed the very smile he was singing of—but—but—who the deuce was that—that black-bearded, Italian-faced individual who sat so composed on the second step? What if Jim saw his Spanish estates disappearing in a blue mist at this?

The next moment the mist cleared.

"Mr. Langford, when do you return?" the lady asked of the black-bearded.

Jim never heard the answer. What did he care when he returned? he was only "Mr. Langford" to her.

The next sentence brought the bluenist back a little.

"Will says he should like to spend every winter in Paris."

Will? who was this Will? what relation did he bear, confound him, to the dark-eyed little party? Then he recalled the Will Hess of her gay misadventure. So here he was again. Suppose—but hark, what name is that? Can he believe his ears when Langford says: "Miss Caledon?" Miss Caledon? Kate's Miss Caledon? Yes, clearly, Kate's Miss Caledon, for presently she remarks about the Kauterskill, and something else, which explains her presence in New York for that week. Kate's Miss Caledon! Was there ever any thing like it?

"What an idiot I've been!" he soliloquized. "Rushing all over Boston, when if I had had my eyes open I dare say I might have met her a dozen times on Broadway. Visiting at the Hub with those four girls, I suppose, when I saw her."

Which conclusion of Jim's was the most accurate one he had arrived at for some time, as he ascertained when he called upon Molly Caledon the next morning. Yes, he actually called upon her, upon the strength of Kate's last letter.

To Molly Caledon this call seemed by no means hasty or singular, for after the manner of young women, she and Kate Mallory had become bosom friends in these last six weeks, and what so natural as "dear Kate's" brother calling upon her when she was in town? I think Kate herself would have been no little astonished if she could have listened to Jim's free reference to her letter; and I think she might have been doubtful whether she had ever written that letter. Certain it is that Miss Caledon received the impression by this sketchy reference of Jim's, that it was at Kate's information of her presence, and at her suggestion that he ventured to call. And as I have said before, what could seem more nat-

ural than this Mr. Mallory's returning with her to the Mountains?

And what more natural than that on this journey these two should progress very rapidly in their acquaintance with such a mutual foundation of intimacy and interest as "dear Kate," she had the wit and tact to keep her astonishment within proper bounds, but whenever she found Jim alone didn't he have to take it?

"I can't imagine how you can be contented to stay here, Jim?" she would say; "and I can't imagine how Mr. Wing can do without you so long."

But Jim could imagine, and so I think after a time could little Mollie Caledon. And so I think after a time could every member of the house; and it wasn't very difficult to prophesy the denouement either, in the estimation of these on-lookers. But to Jim it seemed much more difficult for Molly Caledon was far too bright to carry her heart on her sleeve, and a spice of feminine coquetry helped her to play a game of hide and seek.

But there came a day when she had to give it up, and acknowledge herself found, if not caught. It was the day Will Hess and Langford came. "Now or never!" thought Jim Mallory, as he watched her greeting with the aforesaid gentlemen. "Now or never!" I think Molly must have had a suspicion of his design, for with a queer, coquettish perversity she put him off, first with a very animated discussion with Langford, and so on, through a list of employments and occupations that continually necessitated a third party. But Jim was too sharp for her at last. The mail had just come in, and as he read his letter from Wing with this item at the close: "One of us will probably have to go to Paris next year;" a bit of strategy proposed itself to him, which he forthwith acted upon. Walking straight by the group wherein Miss Caledon stood talking animatedly with Langford he glanced up from his letter with the most absorbed air and inquired of the landlord when the next train left.

"Oh, are you going to New York, Mr. Mallory?" asked Molly, with great sang-froid. "And if you are, will you undertake a commission for me?" and Molly came forward from the group at this.

Then she saw his serious preoccupied business face.

"No bad news, Mr. Mallory?"

"Oh no, not in the least; only my partner writes that one of us must go to Paris; and I suppose that one will be your humble servant."

How many commissions shall I execute for you there, Miss Caledon?" looking straight into the pretty face before him. There was a quiver of the eyelids—a quiver of the lips, and a sudden forgetfulness of the hide and seek game altogether; and Jim knew that he had won. "Come into the garden, Molly," he said, in a lower tone. "I've something else to tell you."

They went into the garden, and so absorbing was the story that he had to tell that he forgot all about the "next train" until Molly, as she heard the locomotive, looked up slyly into his face and said: "How about the cars, Mr. Mallory? I think you've lost them!" Jim laughed. "But I've found something better than the cars, Molly." And then he laughed still more. And then he told her that other story of the cars when he first met and fell in love with her.

"And you don't mean to say that you were that old coddler in the corner?" asked Molly in amazement.

"I do, Miss Molly."

"My! but didn't we girls go on?"

"I should think you did. I found out all your hair-dressing secrets—all about the crimping and frizzing, you know—and say, Molly, you 'do' your curls now over a slate-pencil? and do you ever get caught in your hair-pins by such a young gentleman as Hess and Langford now?"

"My goodness did I go on like that?"

"Just like that; and I thought the story in the end of the Scotch cap was rather a plucky climax. And when I listened to it, and saw what a gay little bird of Paradise you were, I had no idea that such a tender heart lurked beneath."

Molly laughed a little and blushed a little as she said: "Well, I don't know how any one could have seen another in such a horrid dilemma without doing something to help them out of it. I remember, though, how scared I felt as I jumped up; for, you know, I had to get off there to hide the action, for I knew I should feel silly enough, and I knew it

would be terribly embarrassing all round. "Yes, and in that way I learned your Christian name; for all those four girls wondered what Molly was getting off there for."

"And that was why you stopped under my window, Sir, was it, when my bird called Molly?"

"Oh, you saw me at once, did you, Miss Molly?"

"I saw you lift your hat to me, Sir," answered Miss Caledon, rather confusedly.

"And, Molly, my girl!" returned Jim Mallory, now dropping his gay tone, "I shall lift my hat always to the angel in your nature I discovered that day in the street car."

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Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindoo? Because he is in doubt whether to give up the jug or not.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

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To-day the usual services at Straight University.

The opinion is gaining ground in Europe that the restoration of the Empire under Louis Napoleon, is inevitable. The Imperial army will doubtless ere long force the acceptance of this settlement of the internecine struggle on the French people. But there is another element not to be overlooked in the consideration of a question of such magnitude, and surroundings. "The eldest son of the Church" must receive the support and endorsement of the Papal authority. This would insure him all the Catholic aid. This we believe will only be vouchsafed, "if the Pope and leading Catholics are convinced that the restoration of the Empire is necessary for the welfare of the Church in France."

## OUR SAVINGS BANK.

Establishments for the safe deposit of money in small amounts, have become fixed institutions of the country, and the only enquiry among the thrifty, who desire to lay up something "for a wet day," is which are most substantial Bank, and less liable to failure and bankruptcy. This ascertained, the next enquiry is into the rate of interest allowed depositors. Banking houses which can offer satisfactory evidences on these two essential points generally commend themselves to the money saving portions of the people, and receive their liberal patronage. But till recently there was no reliable banking institution which received on deposit the insignificant dimes of the poor, and the mite of the widow. This need has been supplied by the establishment, under the auspices and sanction of the National Government, of the *Frederick's Savings and Trust Company*, a branch of which is located in this City, at No. 114 Carondelet street. This branch presents a very gratifying condition of affairs. The gain in deposits since January has been over fifty thousand dollars; the balance on hand to the credit of about fifteen hundred depositors verging on two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The profitable and judicious investment of this money has enabled the association to increase the rate of interest allowed to depositors from five to six per cent per annum.

The interest accruing to depositors is calculated every four months, and added to the principal, itself then becoming principal and bearing interest. We are very glad to perceive a growing interest in, and appreciation of the advantages arising from this facility and accommodation to the poor. Every week there are accessions to the ranks of depositors, and our people are very fast learning the lesson taught by experience, that it is wise to "lay up treasure" while they can, to meet the vicissitudes and unforeseen contingencies and emergencies that may suddenly arise in this "uncertain world." Since the election of Mr. C. S. Savinnet, the late accomplished and urbane Cashier, the conduct of the New Orleans Branch, has been entrusted to Mr. Charles D. Sturtevant, a gentleman whose fidelity and capacity have been tested in other departments and he is called daily to exhibit in his new sphere, qualities which test both efficiency and sincerity. We are glad to bear our testimony that this gentleman is creditably filling his place in the able discharge of his duties.

From the press of business which we frequently observe in the Bank, we opine that it will not be long before additional aid will be sent to the New Orleans Branch.

For the finest and best supply of spring goods at the lowest prices, commend us to Jos. H. Wilson, Canal street.

The Governor has appointed Senators P. B. S. Pinchback and Ed. Butler, members of the Committee for the selection and purchase of a site, and the erection of a State House. The Commission is now complete.

The San Domingo Commissioners have all safely returned to Washington, and have visited the President. They have agreed it is said in their report, except upon the subject of the health and debt of the Dominican Republic. We will present an abstract of the report in our next issue.

LECTURE.—Since the departure of Miss Highgate from the city, we have not had in our midst, as a lecturer, debater or public speaker, so accomplished a lady of color. The spell is about to be broken. We have just been informed that Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, a well known and talented lady lecturer, proposes to engage the attention of an audience, on Thursday evening, April 6, at St. James Chapel. She will speak on "The Work Before Us." Admission 25 cents.

This is a prolific theme for discourse. Our destiny is evidently but just entered on, and before us lies a future which for culture, eminence, and nobility, may surpass the proudest era of ancient Egypt.

We heartily recommend our friends and every lover of literature, to put in an appearance and give this Lady a full house.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening, April 5, the members and congregation of St. James Chapel, A. M. E. Church, on Roman between Customhouse and Bienville streets, will make a presentation of a stand set of silver to Attorney General Belden. The Committee on presentation are Hon. J. Henri Burch, Rev. J. M. Vance, and Mr. Thos. DeS. Tucker. Mr. Burch will deliver an address on behalf of the congregation at large. Mr. Tucker will also address the audience on behalf of the pastor and members of the church.

We have been requested to extend a cordial invitation to the public to attend.

## THE TROUBLE BETWEEN SECRETARY FISH AND SENATOR SUMNER.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.] A CURIOUS SCORCH ABOUT ITS ORIGIN—[EVIDENTLY BIASED, BUT KNOWN TO HAVE ELEMENTS OF TRUTH.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The *Capital*, this morning, contains a long article purporting to give a history of the misunderstanding between Messrs. Sumner and Fish. Some of Mr. Sumner's friends, while disclaiming any responsibility for its language, declare its main averments substantially correct. The following paragraphs contain the substance of it:

"Secretary Fish and Mr. Sumner were sworn into the Senate together, in 1851, and served some time on the same Committee, and the two became acquaintances—indeed, friends. When Grant rediscovered Mr. Fish on the banks of the Hudson, and made him Secretary of State, the venerable Knickerbocker fled to the Chairman of Foreign Relations for advice and help. Mr. Sumner retains letters from Secretary Fish, asking for the loan of his brains. Mr. Sumner, who had meantime had the experience of the State Department during the war, and who never fell out with Mr. Seward or any other gentleman of that Department, wrote the instructions for Mr. Motley himself, wrote the outline of the leading papers on the Alabama claims, and named the person who should write the letter of instructions to the British Government reopening those claims. The only other person Mr. Fish could get to give him any assistance was Bancroft Davis," etc.

"Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner, as we have said, never personally disagreed, even about the Santo Domingo matter, until the military Ring around Gen. Grant resolved to go into this job. Then the President made the point with Secretary Fish that the Senate Committee must be manipulated through its Chairman. Accordingly, in the first week in June, at 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Fish went to Mr. Sumner's house, and after arguing with him for three hours, or until after midnight, to cease his opposition to Santo Domingo, he said: 'If you cannot please the President in this, if you cannot cease your attacks upon Santo Domingo, at least get out of the way. You need not stay in the Senate. There is the English Mission; I offer it to you—it is yours. Go away, and we can carry this Santo Domingo business behind you.' Mr. Sumner waived the matter off as the mistake of an old and blundering friend, and replied: 'O, Fish, we have the best man we can get now at London, and you want to make no change there.' Mr. Fish left Mr. Sumner's house a baffled man, and he at once set Bancroft Davis to work, in his most malignant vein, to worry Mr.

Motley, and insult Mr. Sumner.

"Mr. Fish seems to have lost all his interdict as the time approached to 'spring' this insolent Moran letter upon the public and his friend. When it did appear, he dared no more face the Old Bay State Lion, but sent Senator Patterson to fathom the shoals, and ascertain what his (Fish's) reception would be. When, some days ago, Mr. Sumner was asked why Fish did not come in person to attend to public business, and why he sent Senator Patterson, Mr. Sumner replied: 'Because he feared the rebound of my heart!' Mr. Sumner replied, through Patterson, that he would see Fish at the State Department, at the Senate, or at the House of either, freely fully, and at any time, on the public business, but he added, tell him that I feel that he has done me a cruel wrong! At this Mr. Fish was the more distressed, but still he mustered up enough Dutch courage to go to Mr. Sumner's house on the occasion of a conference with Sir John Rose, the courtier and pioneer of the British Government, on the theme of a new settlement. The evening was passed, as Mr. Sumner only could make it pass in its perfection, pleasantly, intellectually, profitably. But after midnight, when Fish had departed, Mr. Sumner calmly sitting down in the quiet of his library, resolved that his self-respect would compel him to discriminate between Fish the Secretary and Fish the friend. Therefore, when, some time afterward, they met on a private occasion at the Hon. Robert C. Schenck's, and late in the evening Fish addressed, across some ladies, a frivolous remark about 'duck and partridge' to Mr. Sumner, the latter merely looked at him and made no reply. Fish's weak nature felt the shock. He dared no longer face the Numidian lion, and he arranged with the crew of Chandler, Nye, and the other boys who fight for bitten apples, to complete his cowardly warfare by driving Mr. Sumner from the head of this Committee, so that he might no longer meet him."

PROSPECTS OF GEN. GRANT'S RENOMINATION.

OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS OF POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—A great deal of quiet discussion is going on among prominent Republican politicians here upon the question of who is to be the nominee of the party next year for the Presidency. Last December, when Congress met, there was but one opinion upon the subject, and that was that Gen. Grant was sure of renomination, and more sure of election than any other man who could be named. Since then, and especially within the last few weeks, a marked change has taken place, and it is now apparent that a strong opposition to Gen. Grant exists, which includes a number of Senators and Representatives of large influence and national reputation. It is no doubt caused in some part by recent political events, but it results, to a large extent, from the manifestation of the latent hostility that has been accumulating during the two years of the present Administration, and which naturally shows itself about a year before the time for holding the nominating convention.

The chief argument of those who oppose the renomination of Gen. Grant is that defeat would be certain if he should be the nominee. They maintain that the dissensions that exist in the Republican party can only be healed by the nomination of a new man, against whom no portion of the party entertain feelings of coldness or animosity, and that, in view of the increased strength, vigor, and confidence of the Democrats, any other course would be suicidal.

To this the friends of Gen. Grant reply that a President always becomes most unpopular about the beginning of the third year of his term, owing to the disappointments of office-seekers and the quarrels of politicians who strive to control the distribution of patronage; that this unpopularity is chiefly manifested in Washington, and is no true index of the sentiment of the people; and that from now on, Gen. Grant's popularity will steadily increase, so that he will be renominated next year without serious opposition, as unquestionably the strongest candidate that could be selected. They refer to Mr. Lincoln's experience as a proof of their position. In 1863 there were scarcely a dozen Republicans in Congress who favored Lincoln's renomination, and yet, in 1864 the tide had so turned in his favor that there was no question of any other candidate.

The anti-Grant men reply that Lincoln's case was the exception to the rule in politics, caused by the fact that the people were averse to change in the midst of war. Every other President, they argue, since the time of Jackson, steadily lost his popularity from the beginning to the end of his Administration, and after the renomination and terrible defeat of Van Buren, neither party ever

ventured to attempt to reelect a President until 1864, when the war set aside for the time all established political axioms. They insist that when parties are nearly evenly balanced, as at present, it would be impossible to reelect any President in face of the jealousies, disappointments, and animosities he necessarily causes in the course of his Administration, be he ever so wise, even if he has been so successful as to get through his term without creating any divisions in his party upon questions of public policy.

The opposition to Gen. Grant is not united upon any candidate, and no names are mentioned except in the suggestive way. Some think it would be well to take a public man of undoubted strength and force of character like Blaine, Schenck, Colfax, Boutwell, Morton, Wilson, or a dozen others who might be mentioned; others, that success would be more certain with a military candidate of great popularity like Gen. Sherman; others, that a splendid war record followed by a successful career in politics, would make such a man as Gen. Logan the strongest possible candidate; and still others, that a candidate who has kept out of the recent broils of politics, but who has marked talents and high reputation, would best insure success.

These are, in brief, the opinions expressed in political circles in Washington. The opposition to the renomination has, as yet, little force or direction, and none of the strength of combination; but there is enough in it to insure an active canvass of the question among the people during the coming Summer and Fall, and when Congressmen return next December, fresh from their constituents, the active work of organizing and maneuvering to control the nominating Convention may be expected to begin in earnest.

## LOVE AND WAR AMONG THE FISHES.

(Galaxy for April.)

Owing to the element which fishes inhabit, less probably is known about their ways of life than about any other class of animals. Where, however, it is possible to keep them in an aquarium, or where, from lack of timidity, they may be readily observed in their native streams, much that is curious and interesting has been learned concerning them. Although cold-blooded, they are by no means passionless, but have their loves and hates, like many another creature of higher organization. These traits are most strongly manifested about the breeding season; and during this period the males will sometimes fight to the death for possession of the females. When once their claim has been established, they often evince the tenderest and most loving care of their companion while she is engaged in the performance of her maternal duties. The stickleback, though a small fish, is exceedingly pugnacious, and unhesitatingly attacks not only its own kind, but much larger fish, and, indeed, any other object which happens to come in its way. The males fight each other desperately during the spawning season, biting and gouging their antagonists with their misad lateral spines, which they are sometimes observed to use with fatal effect. Pride also seems to be an element of their natures, for at the end of one of these combats the victor puts on the most gorgeous hues, his variously-colored body glowing with astonishing brilliancy, while the vanquished, with his surface as dull as his opponent's is brilliant, sneaks out of sight with an air of the meanest insignificance. Unlike most fishes, the male stickleback prepares a sort of nest in which the female deposits her eggs. An observer of their habits has the following concerning his behavior when the female comes out of her hiding place and surveys the nest which he has made for her: "He darts around her in every direction, then to his accumulated materials for the nest, then back again in an instant; and as she does not advance, he endeavors to push her with his snout, and then tries to pull her by the tail and side-spine to the nest. When the eggs are hatched, the male at once assumes the duties of nurse, and for a long time carefully guards the young, gently leading them back to the nest when they would stray too far, and courageously defending them from the attacks of enemies." Male salmon and male trout are as pugnacious as the little stickleback. Two salmon have been seen to fight a whole day without either gaining the mastery; and while the females are engaged on the spawning beds, the males are usually occupied in fighting away their rivals. The battles which thus arise often end in the death of one or the other of the combatants.

A poet asked a friend what he thought of his last production, "An ode to Sleep." "You have done such justice to the subject that it is impossible to read it without feeling the its whole weight," was the reply.

## Ladies' Work-Basket.

BY MAX.

For a novelty, health, comfort and life are at last being consulted in the fashionable "make up" of dresses.

At last we can exclaim, waspish waists are no longer *la mode*, and fashion permits her votaries breathing-room.

Unsuccessful efforts were made also to sweep the street by introducing long trailing dresses, but they were not a success, as a consequence the short skirt is triumphant.

Dress waists are cut to fit the figure naturally. The shoulders are cut shorter—the seam being on the shoulder—not behind it. The seams under the arm are a little toward the back, while the side forms on the back are placed close together and curve up to the arm, but not too high; neither should the front darts be too high, as it spoils the style. Let the waist be a natural length, as there is no especial rule in this respect. Short basques, in various styles are worn, and of these the postillion seems to be the favorite.

Vests are fashionable, and where they are not worn the trimming is placed on the corsage to simulate one.

The French, or blouse waist is fashionable for washing materials.

The sleeves are very popular this season. The favorite style is the flowing sleeve. Coat sleeves are cut and sewn in like a man's. Where coat sleeves are worn, they are trimmed with bias puffs of the same material. The duchess sleeve is a loose coat sleeve with the outer seam open for about six inches, and trimming placed around it. Overskirts are worn, and are long, full and looped up.

Plain flat trimmings are worn in great abundance, but flounces and ruffles are far from being out of fashion.

**Costumes.**  
DRESS OF BLACK ALPACA.—The undershirt has one flounce, about a quarter of a yard in width, with a narrow gulling at the top with a bias band of black silk dividing it from the flounce. The upper skirt is trimmed with a narrow flounce or ruffle, divided by a bias band or silk stitched on. A postillion basque is worn, and a pointed vest front. Loose sleeves trimmed with ruffles and silk bands. Round white straw hat caught up at one side and trimmed with loops of velvet and flowers.

**Silk Costume.**  
DRESS OF PEARL GRAY SILK with a wide gathered flounce put on with a heading. Close corsage. Straight open sleeves. Paletot of striped gray and black silk. This is sleeveless; has a deep cape, is cut slightly hollowed at the neck, and is confined at the waist by a broad satin belt-ribbon, with bow and ends behind. Black velvet hat with white feathers.

**Poplin Costume.**  
Is made of steel-gray poplin. The skirt is made walking length, and trimmed with four bias bands of black silk. The overskirt is trimmed with two bands of silk. The plain pointed corsage is fastened with silk buttons. Coat sleeves headed with bias puffing of silk. Large collar and cuffs embroidered cambric. Gray straw hat with velvet around the high crown, black feathers.

**Blue Dress.**  
Suit of blue Danish Alpaca. Bias bands of black silk head the two gathered flounces. Silk buttons fasten the close corsage. Black silk overdress trimmed with fringe and velvet bands. Cambric collar and undersleeves. Black velvet hat with black feathers.

**Evening Dress.**  
Of white muslin, made with puffed skirt and low square corsage and short puffed sleeves. Tunic and *crochet* of pale blue silk and trimmed with bands of velvet and edged with black lace. Velvet ribbon bow in the hair.

As yet we see nothing new in hats and bonnets that will prove as popular as the styles of last season. As usual, a large number of hideous looking objects are being displayed, but our milliners will find that they "won't take," and new styles will be introduced. We hope by the time of our next issue to find something new in this line. The old style of cuffs, collars and chemisettes are becoming decidedly *la mode*.

## INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF SNAKES.

Although the "wisdom of serpents" has long been heard of, the cases are rare where actual observation has detected any warrant for the phrase. But that snakes are not entirely devoid of reasoning powers is shown by an occurrence which fell under the eye of Mr. E. L. Lard, an excellent observer in Ceylon. He saw a cobra put its head through a narrow hole and swallow a toad. Finding that with this incumbrance he could not withdraw himself, he reluctantly disgorged the precious morsel, which began to move off. This was too much for snake philosophy to bear, and the toad was again seized; and again was the snake, after violent efforts to escape, compelled to part with its prey. Now, however, a lesson had been learned, and the toad was seized by one leg, withdrawn, and then swallowed in triumph.

## THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

SPEEDY END OF THE REVOLUTION ANTICIPATED.

New York, April 1.—Advice cable report that the German troops have entered Paris, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of order. They were welcomed by the people. The Germans found the city nearly deserted.

Paris is now under the protection of the Germans and Government troops.

Martial law has been proclaimed, and a speedy end of the revolution is anticipated.—Pic.

## WHY AND HOW BAEZ BECAME PRESIDENT OF SAN DOMINGO.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Salvador Salnave got up a revolution against the President of Hayti, Fabre Geffard. He was, defeated and fled to the neighboring Republic of San Domingo, where he was hospitably received. Once on Dominican soil, he endeavored by all sorts of absurd promises to induce Dominican officers and soldiers to espouse his cause. Cabral, then President of San Domingo, on being notified of Salnave's schemes, determined to observe the neutrality toward Hayti, and ordered Salnave to live in San Domingo City. Before the order was carried out, Baez was elected President, and he, at the reiterated request of President Geffard, compelled Salnave to remain in the capital.

When Baez discovered that Geffard could not be made use of for his project of making money by the sale of the island he at once assisted Salnave to displace Geffard in the Presidency of Hayti. Before the plot had time to ripen, Baez himself was ignominiously kicked out of power, and Cabral was installed in his place. Salnave, as the only chance of success, attempted a revolution for the purpose of replacing Baez in the Presidential chair. It failed; he fled to the woods, and then, by Cabral's permission, he repaired to Turk's Island. Here he managed to get up a successful revolution against Geffard, who fled from Port-au-Prince and left him the reins of power in July, 1867. As ruler of Hayti, Salnave's first object was to assist Baez in the deposition of Cabral. He succeeded, and Baez was again installed President of San Domingo on the 7th of October following.

To attain this object the country was deluged with blood from one extremity to the other. Salnave made war upon San Domingo. The first open act of warfare was the seizure, by a war steamer, Salnave's of the Dominican war schooner Capotillo. He then ordered the authorities at Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince to supply men, arms and ammunition to Gen. Valentin Ramirez, for the purpose of invading the Dominican Republic. He assisted Baez with considerable sums of money. Every Dominican in Hayti was driven into the ranks to fight against Cabral. Salnave publicly executed hundreds of men suspected of enmity to Baez. The leaders of the army of invasion under Baez were allowed to dispose of their plunder in Hayti. And lastly, though nominally at peace with Cabral, Salnave signed a treaty offensive and defensive with Baez, in virtue of which even to the present day Baez protects the defiant Salnave's partisans, and even assists them as much as he can to overturn President Saget in Hayti.

Salnave himself was taken prisoner by Cabral, and by him delivered to the Haytiens, who executed him.

The whole cause and object of this sanguinary and devastating war was to enable the two Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo treasonably and unconstitutionally to sell their respective territories and citizens to the United States. And their infamous plan would never have been attempted had Baez and Salnave not received positive assurances from the speculators with whom President Grant is now league that the influence and power of the United States should be used in their favor.

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 1—11:30 A. M. COTTON.—We have to report a very quiet market. There is a fair inquiry for good cotton but very little offering, and thus far only 1000 bales have sold at previous rates.

Yesterday the ship *Carpo*, ordered around from Mobile—3500 bales—was taken up for Liverpool at 3d. She has 2000 bales ready and the remainder will be furnished as rapidly as she can take it.

Yesterday's figures embraced 4300 bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average	Exchange
	Price	Figure
Interior.....	7 1/2	74
Low Ordinary.....	8 1/2	9
Ordinary.....	10 1/2	104
Good Ordinary.....	12 1/2	124
Low Middling.....	13 1/2	134
Middling.....	14 1/2	144
Strict Middling.....	15 1/2	154
Good Middling.....	16 1/2	164

## NOTES.

HERBERTIAN BROTHERHOOD AND M. A. ASSOCIATION, Parish of St. Francis, March 30, 1871.

At an election, held on the above date, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. P. Casey, President.  
James O'Rourke, 1st Vice President;  
T. D. Carr, 2nd Vice President;  
B. J. O'Neil, Recording Secretary;  
R. B. Hamilton, Financial Secretary;  
James Casey, Treasurer.  
A true copy: B. J. O'Neil, Recording Secretary.  
Ap. 3-11.



Officers Guide,  
Senate bill No. 132, to incorporate



the Sons of Israel Association of the town of Natchitoches.

Senate bill No. 177, to incorporate the Pacific Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

Senate bill no. 180, to authorize Eugene McCarthy to sue the State of Louisiana.

Senate bill No. 208, to incorporate the Atchafalaya Bay of Louisiana, for the purpose of making a deep channel through the said bay to facilitate the carrying on of commercial intercourse between the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas and foreign countries.

Senate bill No. 216, to provide for the preservation of the records and documents of the late First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, parish of Orleans.

Senate bill No. 236, indorsing an ordinance of the Police Jury of Morehouse parish relative to a courthouse tax.

Senate bill No. 247, for the relief of the Female Orphan Asylum of the city of New Orleans.

Senate bill No. 248, to alter and shorten a part of the public road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria, Jefferson parish (right bank), and to provide for making the new part thereof.

Senate bill No. 241, to place the Franklin College, at Opelousas, Louisiana under the control of the State Board of Education, for the purpose of establishing a normal or high school therein, and the appropriation of moneys for its repairs and the liquidation of claims against said college for repairs.

Senate bill No. 245, entitled an act for the relief of Centenary College of Louisiana.

Senate bill No. 244, to authorize the city of New Orleans to construct or cause to be constructed, by contract or otherwise, a shell road from Marigny canal to Lake Pontchartrain, to authorize the collection of tolls for the use of the same, and to lease the said road with the privilege to collect toll therefrom.

Senate bill No. 235, to incorporate the town of Waterproof in the parish of Tensas.

Senate bill No. 506, an act directing the Treasurer of the State to pay Charles Kelshaw a warrant issued by James Graham, Auditor, on the Treasurer of the State, in favor of S. A. Isaac or order, and which was purchased by said Kelshaw from said Isaac.

Senate bill No. 100, for the relief of persons who, prior to the year 1861, purchased school lands of the various townships throughout the State.

Senate bill No. 27, to amend and reenact article 573 of the Code of Practice.

Senate joint resolution No. 16, creating a commission in the parish of Bossier.

And that the Senate has concurred in the following House bills:

House bill No. 272, to relieve the State from its obligations to guarantee the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under an act of the General Assembly approved February 21, 1870, by the subscription on the part of the State to the capital stock of said corporation, and to regulate the conditions of such subscription, and to secure the construction of the road of said corporation from Vermillionville to Shreveport.

House bill No. 163, to amend and reenact an act to regulate the oyster fisheries on the bays and coasts of the State of Louisiana, being act No. 18, of the regular session of 1870.

House bill No. 15, to incorporate the Rozaux Water Power Manufacturing Company.

Also, to request the signature of the Speaker to the Senate enrolled bill establishing the Eighteenth Judicial District, etc.

And return, with the signature of the President, enrolled House bills, viz: To create the parish of Webster, etc.

Making an appropriation for each representative of a newspaper in New Orleans, etc.

Authorizing Laster Vincent to build a drawbridge on Bayou Vermilion.

Respectfully,  
CHARLES H. MERRITT,  
Secretary of the Senate.

The Committee on Enrollment, through its chairman, submitted the following reports, which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,  
New Orleans, February 27, 1871.  
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report as having been correctly enrolled:

House bill No. 119, an act granting an appropriation of money to remove obstructions from the Amite river as high up as Governor's bluff, the Bayou Manchac to Hampton ferry, the Tiedlaw river to Louis Chapman's bluff, the Blood river to Duncanson's bluff and the Natality river to Springfield.

Also, as duly engrossed:  
House bill No. 274, an act for the

relief of J. A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

House bill No. 275, joint resolution granting a leave of absence to Hon. Charles Leamont, Judge of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Respectfully,  
J. W. QUINN, Chairman,  
COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,  
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report as having been duly enrolled:

House bill No. 22, an act to amend and re-enact sections one, three and five of an act entitled "an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, and to improve the navigation of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 5, 1870.

Respectfully,  
J. W. QUINN, Chairman.  
Upon motion of Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, the House was adjourned until half-past seven o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,  
Chief Clerk.

Forty-Seventh Day—Evening Session.  
MONDAY, February 27, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, at the request of the Speaker, called the House to order.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Abell, Antoine Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Bryan, Buchanan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontellien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Marvin, McFarland, Meadows, Moncreux, Moore, Murray, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Pond, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatum, Thompson, Tournier, Tureaud, Ullman, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—64.

A quorum present.

The Committee on Corporations, by permission, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS,  
New Orleans, February 16, 1871.  
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your standing Committee on Corporations to whom was referred the following House bill No. 50, an act to repeal an act approved March 16, 1848, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Providence, in the parish of Carroll, and all acts amendatory thereto, etc., favorably, and recommend its passage.

Very respectfully,  
A. W. FAULKNER,  
Chairman.

HARRY LOIT,  
E. WILLIAMS,  
E. F. BUCKINGHAM.

House bill No. 50, an act to repeal an act approved March 16, 1848, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Providence, in the parish of Carroll, and all acts amendatory thereto, etc., recommended by the committee, was considered as engrossed.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was put upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, by permission, called up Senate bill No. 246, an act to alter and shorten a part of the public road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria, Jefferson parish, right bank, and to provide for making the new part thereof, which was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, it was read a second time by its title.

There being a further suspension of the constitutional rule, it was put on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.  
The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I am directed to present you for your consideration—

Senate bill No. 156, for the relief of the Hope Insurance Company, etc.

Senate bill No. 240, granting ferry privileges to Messrs. O. C. French, H. H. Harris, etc., at Vidalia, etc.

Senate bill No. 212 [city funding bill].

Senate bill No. 101, to create an insurance department.

Senate bill No. 251, to release the damages for the non-payment of taxes, etc.

Senate bill No. 125, for the relief of Albin Soule.

Senate joint resolution No. 6 to authorize the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company to its name, etc.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,  
Secretary of the Senate.

The Committee on Ways and Means, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was read, received and adopted:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Your committee beg leave to report favorably on the accompanying substitute for House bill No. 17, and recommend its adoption.

JAMES B. WANDS,  
Chairman;  
L. J. SOUER,  
B. W. BAKER,  
F. OTTO.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that 200 copies of the report, and the accompanying bill, be printed and laid on the desks of members.

Mr. Wands, of Tangipahoa, moved to lay that motion on the table, whereupon the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Kenner, of Orleans, and Tureaud, of St. James, with the following result:

Yeas: Bentley, Carr, Davis, Demas, Floyd, P. Harper, Kinsella, Le Saliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Moore, Otto, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Ullman, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, Young—23.

Nays: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barret, Barrow, Barker, Blunt, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontellien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kenner, Laurent, Lambias, H. Lott, Lynch, Marvin, Matthews, Moncreux, Morphy, Morris, McCarthy, McFarland, Meadows, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton, Stevens, Tatum, Thompson, Tournier, Tureaud, Ullman, Washington, of Assumption, E. Williams, Wilson, Worrall—66.

Mr. Wands, of Tangipahoa, moved it be made the special order of the day tomorrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, offered the following amendment:

Immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, offered the following amendment to the amendment:

That it be made the special order of the day Wednesday at one o'clock.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table.

Upon which motion Messrs. Kenner and Quinn, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Baker, Bentley, Bowen, Carr, Darby, Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kenner, Kinsella, H. Lott, Mahoney, Matthews, McFarland, Moore, Otto, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tournier, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, Worrall, Young—35.

Nays: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barker, Barret, Barrow, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Burch, Chachere, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontellien, Gaddis, Gardner, W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Laurent, Lambias, Lynch, J. B. Lott, Marvin, McCarthy, Meadows, Moncreux, Morphy, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Riley, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps, Tatum, Thompson, Tureaud, Washington, of Assumption, Wilson, Yorke—55.

Mr. Quinn, of Orleans, called for the previous question upon the adoption of the amendment to the amendment.

The main question was then ordered and the amendment to the amendment adopted.

Mr. Carter, of Cameron, called up Senate bill No. 245 an act entitled an act for the relief of Centenary College of Louisiana, which was put on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put upon its second reading.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put on its third reading and final passage, its title was adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Darinsburg, of Pointe Coupee, called up Senate bill No. 10, an act to purchase five hundred copies each of the Revised Civil Code and the Revised Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by Albert Voorhies, which was put on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule it was put on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Darinsburg, of Pointe Coupee, the rule requiring it to be considered in the committee of the whole was suspended.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, it was put on its third reading, was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, called up Senate bill No. 212, an act to provide for the unsettled floating debt and estimated deficiencies of the revenue of the city of New Orleans for the years 1870 and 1871, and to authorize the issuing of bonds for the said purpose, which was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule having been suspended, it was put on its second reading.

Mr. Bowen, of Orleans, moved for a further suspension of the constitutional rule to put the bill on its third reading, upon which Messrs. Quinn and Antoine, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Bentley, Bowen, Burch, Davidson, Davis, Floyd, Fontellien, Gaddis, Garstkamp, Hempstead, Johnson, Kenner, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, McCarthy, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Otto, Oplatok, Otto, Riley, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Ullmann, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, Whyland, Waters, E. Williams, Worrall, Young—39.

Nays: Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, P. Harper, W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Lambias, Marie, Matthews, Moncreux, Meadows, Nelson, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Riley, Schumacher, Stanton, Tatum, Thompson, Tureaud, Verrett, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke—42.

The bill was calendared for a third reading.

The Speaker laid the following message from the Governor before the House:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,  
Executive Department,  
New Orleans, February 27, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform your honorable body that he has approved and signed—

"An act to create the parish of Webster and providing for the complete organization thereof."

O. D. BRAGDOD,  
Private Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, the House adjourned till twelve o'clock tomorrow.

WILLIAM VIGERS,  
Chief Clerk.

Forty-Eighth Day's Proceedings.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Tuesday, February 28, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Demas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontellien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Kearson, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Lambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McFarland, Meadows, Moncreux, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Otto, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton, Stevens, Tatum, Thompson, Tournier, Tureaud, Ullman, Washington, of Assumption, E. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—70.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Lafayette, the reading of the journal was dispensed with and it was approved.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on last evening's session, whereby the revenue bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next at one o'clock.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

By permission, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, on behalf of the Committee on Education, reported back to the House without action House bill No. 153, an act to appoint trustees to the Vermillionville Academy.

Upon motion of Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, the bill was laid upon the table subject to call.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted, by a rising vote of 50 yeas to 17 nays:

Resolved, That the debates of this House for this session shall be published in pamphlet form by the official printer of the State, and further, that the official reporter of this House and his assistant shall be continued in office for one month after the adjournment of this House at their present compensation, in order to revise the debates and prepare them for publication.

Mr. Pond, of East Feliciana, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table upon motion of Mr. Quinn, of Orleans:

Resolved, That the official journal of the House be printed in the East Feliciana Republican, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Harry Lott of Rapides, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Quinn, of Orleans:

Resolved, That per diem and mileage be allowed to Dennis Burrell, contesting the seat of Hon. Henry Demas, from the parish of St. John the Baptist, from the beginning of this session to the close of the contest.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Carr, of De Soto.

Resolved, That the special committee of three appointed to investigate whether the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company has complied with its charter be authorized to sit after the adjournment of the present sixty days session, and shall be vested with the same power and authority as heretofore conferred on said committee, and shall be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, offered the following resolution, which was read and

laid upon the table by a rising vote of sixty yeas to twelve nays on motion of Mr. Quinn, of Orleans.

Resolved, That all members whose names are now on the roll of this House are hereby confirmed in their seats.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 18 nays, upon motion of Mr. Kenner, of Orleans:

Resolved, That all the special committees appointed by this House, and that have not yet submitted their reports, be and they are hereby ordered to submit their reports to this House on or before Thursday, the twenty-eighth instant.

Mr. Bryan, of Calcasieu, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table upon motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special committee of three to investigate the cause of the non-performance on the part of the heirs, with an act entitled an act for the relief of the succession of the late Alexander Gordon, approved February 24, A. D. 1858, and all other laws applicable to the same that apply to the Mexican Gulf railroads, and the representatives of the estate of said Gordon, securing the debt due the State therefrom; and the said committee shall have summary process for persons and papers, and take the evidence of witnesses and otherwise made necessary for the furtherance of said investigation, and report result of their labors by bill or otherwise, at the earliest practicable moment, to this House.

Mr. Abell, of Bossier, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table by a rising vote of 48 yeas to 20 nays, upon motion of Mr. Quinn, of Orleans:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be, and is hereby directed to pay mileage to the Chaplains of this House.

Mr. Souer, of Ayoyelles, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table, by a rising vote of 48 yeas to 23 nays, upon motion of Mr. Kenner, of Orleans:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Canals and Drainage be instructed and directed to report, forthwith, to this House, House bill No. 62, which they have had under consideration.

Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans, offered the following resolution which was read and laid upon the table upon motion of Mr. Yorke, of Carroll:

Whereas, During the first days of this session F. Boremore was employed as clerk on the enrollment committee of this House, and has performed the duties thereof without receiving any compensation;

Be it resolved, That he is entitled to pay for the work done on said committee previous to the appointment of the regular clerks, and that the Warrant Clerk is hereby duly authorized to pay to him fifteen days salary at the same rate as the enrolling clerks, out of the contingent funds of this House.

Mr. Oplatok, of Orleans, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was read and laid on the table by a rising vote of 45 yeas to 13 nays, upon motion of Mr. Carr, of De Soto:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Whereas, General complaint and widespread dissatisfaction prevails among the people of the State relative to the workings and actions of many of the corporate bodies and associations at present existing under the general and specific laws of the State; and

Whereas, it has become a matter of public notoriety that many of these corporations exist and are conducted in palpable violation of their several charters and of the laws and regulations under which they were created; it becomes, therefore, the duty of this House to take such action in the premises as will tend to the proper enforcement of the law and the rights and privileges of the community at large; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint a special committee, to be composed of five members of this House, of which he (the Speaker) shall be a member and ex-officio chairman, whose duty it shall be, immediately after the adjournment of the present session of this House, to institute and make a thorough and careful investigation and inquiry into the workings actions and general and particular business of the various and several incorporated bodies, associations and companies, whether banking, insurance, navigable, trans- portable, local or municipal, now existing under and by virtue of any and all laws of this State; and for this purpose that said committee be and are hereby empowered and authorized to summon witnesses, send for and examine persons, books, papers, machinery, and all else that appertains to the workings and conduct of the said incorporated bodies and companies, and report and suggest for the action of this House, at its next

regular session, such changes, alterations and modifications of the laws, privileges, charters, etc., under which and by virtue of which these several and particular incorporated bodies and companies exist, with a full and clear statement of the policy, conduct, operations and business of said incorporated bodies and companies, as will tend to the better security of the lives, property and interests of the people of the State, and the enforcement of the laws thereof; and be it further

Resolved, For the thorough carrying out of the intents and purposes of the foregoing resolution, that the said special committee be and are hereby authorized and empowered such experts and clerks as may be necessary for this investigation; that said committee shall exist and shall act and carry through the said investigation during the time intervening between the adjournment of the present session and the convening of the next regular session of the House; and the expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be, and are hereby directed to report at this evening's session, House bill No. —relative to costs and fees of clerks, sheriffs, and recorders, etc.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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